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ABSTRACT

Intended to make the issue of landmines pertinent and accessible to classroom teachers, this curriculum unit provides material to teach middle school students about the numbers and dangers of anti-personnel landmines placed around the world. By completing the unit, students demonstrate their achievement of several of the social studies standards developed for middle school students in civics and geography. It is suggested that students participate in several pre-assessment activities in preparation for essay writing. Activity 1 is designed to access background information students may have on the landmine crisis, while activity 2 requires students to develop two world maps using data from official U.S. reports. Activity 3 teaches about ongoing U.S.-supported mine awareness education programs in mine-affected nations, while in activity 4 students brainstorm and create a graphic organizer on the various effects the presence of landmines has on the social, economic, geographic, and political spheres of mine-affected nations. The unit provides the teacher with strategies and tips for the actual assessment, as well as 10 handouts for students with relevant information. Appendixes contain a glossary, a list of non-governmental and international organizations, and informational resources. A comic book featuring Superman and Wonder Woman entitled "The Hidden Killer" accompanies the unit. (BT)

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Landmines: Exploring the Hidden Crisis. A Standards Based Curriculum Unit for the Middle Grades.

by Jacquelyn S. Johnson

SO 031 656

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LANDMINES

EXPLORING THE HIDDEN CRISIS

a standards based curriculum unit for the middle grades

written by

Jacquelyn S. Johnson

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CENTER FOR TEACHING INTERNATIONAL RELATION

Landmines:

The Hidden Crisis

For Middle School Grades

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Landmines: The Hidden Crisis

The curriculum series *Landmines: The Hidden Crisis* is a collaborative project of the Center for Teaching International Relations (CTIR) and the US State Department. The curriculum developers at CTIR created standards based units to make the issue of landmines pertinent and accessible to the classroom teacher. Separate units have been developed for the elementary, middle and high school levels. CTIR has drawn upon the national geography standards outlined in *Geography for Life: National Geography Standards* and the Civics Standards from the Center for Civics Education.

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Landmines: The Hidden Crisis
A Unit for Middle School Students

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THE GLOBAL LANDMINE CRISIS
A Social Studies Unit for the Middle School Grades

Overview:
An estimated 60 to 100 million antipersonnel landmines (APL) are placed around the world. Each year, over 25,000 people are killed or maimed by landmines. More important than the actual number of landmines, however, is the amount of productive land rendered unusable by the presence of landmines.

By completing this assessment, students will demonstrate detailed knowledge of the global humanitarian crisis caused by antipersonnel landmines and the intervention responses of the U.S. government and NGOs in humanitarian demining efforts.

To assess their achievement of the civics and geography standards identified below, students will write a persuasive "My Turn Essay" in which they describe the landmine crisis in a given region, explain the ways in which the United State has provided humanitarian demining assistance to this region, take and defend a personal position on the global landmine crisis, and suggest possible steps towards alleviating the problem.

Inquiry Question:

What are the effects of the global landmine crisis in several regions of the world and what humanitarian assistance has the U.S. provided for the removal of landmines?

Grade Level: Middle School

* Please note that the pre-assessment activities include excerpts from government documents. To assist students in reading and analyzing these documents, a glossary has been provided.

Time Allotment: 5 - 6 fifty minute class periods including homework and assessment time.

This is a Social Studies Unit drawing upon national Standards for Civics and Geography
Sources: *Geography for Life: National Geography Standards* and *The Center for Civics Education*

A. International Relations of the United States

Students know the political relationship of the United States and its citizens to other nations and to world affairs.

B. The World in Spatial Terms

Students know how to use and construct maps, globes, and other geographic tools to locate and derive information about people, places, and environments.

C. The Characteristics of Places and Regions

Students know the physical and human characteristics of places, and use this knowledge to define and study regions and their patterns of change.

D. Forces that Shape Human Systems

Students understand how economic, political, cultural, and social processes interact to shape patterns of human populations, interdependence, cooperation, and conflict.

E. Human Environmental Interaction

Students understand the effects of interactions between human and physical systems and the changes in meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

F. The Uses of Geography

Students apply knowledge of people, places, and environments to understand the past and present and to plan for the future.

In order to complete the assessment students should be able to do the following:

- explain how and why governments and non-governmental agencies around the world interact politically.
- define foreign policy and describe ways that nations interact with one another diplomatically (including humanitarian aid).
- describe ways in which citizens can influence the formation of foreign policy.
- Explain the domestic and foreign policy influence the United States has on other nations and how the actions of other nations influence politics and society of the United States.
- describe ways in which non-governmental agencies and organizations have sought to help with an international problem or concern.
- describe diplomatic strategies in which agencies of the United States government have sought to help resolve an international problem (i.e., sending humanitarian aid).
- use maps, globes, and other geographic tools to acquire, process, and report information from a spatial perspective.
- interpret and construct maps, globes, models, charts, and geographic databases.
- know the physical and human characteristics of places and explain how places change due to human activity.

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- explain how cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.
- describe how cooperation and conflict among people contribute to political, economic, and social divisions of Earth's surface.
- explain how human actions modify the physical environment and the role of technology in the human modification of the physical environment.
- explain a contemporary issue using geographic knowledge, skill and perspectives.

Assessment Instructions for Teachers

By completing this assessment students will demonstrate their achievement of several of the social studies standards developed for middle school students in civics and geography. After participating in several in-class activities about the global landmine crisis, each student will create a persuasive "My Turn Essay", based on the format of *Newsweek* magazine, to demonstrate in depth understanding of the issue and the intervention efforts of the U.S. government and non-governmental organizations in assisting nations in humanitarian demining.

Preparation for the Assessment:

It is suggested that students participate in several pre-assessment activities in preparation for essay writing. Activity 1 is designed to access background information students may have on the landmine crisis. Activity 2 requires students to develop two world maps using data from official U.S. reports. Activity 3, developed to provoke high interest among middle school audiences, teaches students about on going U.S.-supported mine awareness education programs in mine-affected nations. In Activity 4, a pre-writing assessment lesson, students brainstorm and create a graphic organizer on the various effects the presence of landmines has on the social, economic, geographic, and political spheres in mine-affected nations.

Assessment:

For the actual assessment, divide class into 5 groups for each region of the world in which landmines are a serious threat and for which the U.S. provides humanitarian demining assistance (i.e., Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East). Distribute materials on the specific region to each group. Allow students to help one another as each student creates a graphic organizer for the landmine problem in the specific region in which the U.S. is providing humanitarian demining assistance.

Next, distribute and read aloud, "Assessment Instructions for Students" and the accompanying rubric. Explain that each student will write a persuasive "My Turn Essay", similar to those published weekly in *Newsweek* magazine, on the landmine crisis in their region of the world. The graphic organizers can be completed in class; the essay could be completed in class or as a homework assignment. You may need to help students in coming up with strategies to increase public awareness. You could make suggestions such as: joining advocacy groups, contacting members of Congress, supporting organizations and NGOs working on the crisis, encouraging more educational programs about the landmine issue.

Assessment Instructions for Students

My Turn Essays

Newsweek magazine has one page that has been devoted to a special "My Turn Essay", usually written by an American. Writers have come from all parts of the country and from all walks of life. The editors of *Newsweek* explain that these essays "...allow many voices of our republic a chance to be heard...". Writers of "My Turn Essays" usually focus on a serious issue affecting their nation and the world. These first person persuasive essays reveal how thoughtful Americans are and how eloquent our own writing can be. Now it's your turn to write a "My Turn Essay".

You will be assigned one region of the world in which the United States is providing humanitarian demining assistance to specific nations. As you did in the pre-assessment activity, create a graphic organizer using data from the handouts provided for your region.

Given the part of the world in which you have examined the landmine crisis, you will write a "My Turn Essay" with the goal of increasing public awareness about this issue. Your essay should:

(1) describe the seriousness of the global landmine problem by identifying the effects of landmines on the people in this region.
(2) explain the ways in which the US has provided humanitarian demining assistance to this region.
(3) suggest ways to increase public awareness about the landmine issue.
(4) take a defend a personal position on the global landmine crisis.

Remember to use the first person. If you can, include a picture of yourself with a brief caption that describes your involvement in learning about the global landmine crisis.

10 A

Rubric for "My Turn Essay"

Criteria weight	Pre – Basic (1 point)	Basic (2 points)	Proficient (3 points)	Advanced (4 points)
Addresses Standards B & D ***Description of the seriousness of the global landmine problem*** X 1	Description of landmine problem is unclear and or contains inaccuracies.	Description of landmine problem is lacking factual support and depth.	Landmine problem is communicated; more factual support and depth would improve essay.	Landmine problem is clearly communicated with factual support and depth of understanding.
Addresses Standards C & E ***Identification of the effects of landmines on the people in a given region*** X 1	Impacts on various sectors of society are insufficient, incomplete and or totally lacking.	Impacts on society are lacking in details and or only include certain sectors of society.	Even coverage of the effects of landmines on society would improve essay.	Thorough identification, provides details of the effects of landmines on all sectors of society.
Addresses Standards A ***Explanation of the ways in which the US has provided humanitarian demining assistance to this region.*** X 2	Inadequate and or inaccurate coverage of the US intervention efforts.	Incomplete explanation and lacking details.	Complete explanation, addressing some intervention efforts of the US.	Clear and concise explanation of the US assistance, including use of specific examples.
Writer takes and defends a personal position of the global landmine crisis X 1	No position taken; no evidence of personal reflection.	Personal position not clearly stated and or lacking support.	Deliberate position taken; some evidence of personal reflection on the landmine issue.	Deliberate position taken with significant evidence of reflection on the landmines issue; strong support provided for position.
Addresses Standard F ***Writer advocates strategies for increasing public awareness on the landmine issue.*** X 2	No position taken and or no suggestions for public awareness given in essay. Writer has conveyed inadequate and or inaccurate factual information	Writer has taken a position on the landmine crisis, but lacks supporting factual details and or strategies to increase public awareness on the landmine issue.	Demonstrates a position and support for one or more strategies to increase public awareness on the landmine issue. More depth of knowledge and or connections to future solutions about the landmine crisis would improve essay.	Demonstrates a strong position and support for several strategies to increase public awareness on the landmine issue. Significant depth of background knowledge on the issue is applied to the future solution of the landmine crisis.

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Activities

Activity 1: **Photo Analysis**

This activity is intended to introduce the landmine problem to students and assess their background knowledge on this issue. Make transparencies of the photos included with this unit. Students should number from 1 to 10 on a separate sheet of paper. Using an overhead projector, show each picture to students for 10 - 15 seconds. Do not provide much depth of information on the landmine crisis to students at this time. Just ask them to write one or two sentences or phrases that describe their ideas about what they think is being shown in each photo.

Show pictures to students a second time, asking if any wish to revise their responses. Ask them specific questions about details in the photos to assess their background knowledge of the global landmine crisis.

Reveal to students the captions from the pictures given below in a brief class discussion.

1. Long Saran has lived without legs for 12 years. The wheelchair he currently uses was manufactured at a USAID funded rehabilitation center in Kien Khleang, Cambodia.
2. Som Bot, 6 years old, recently received her first prosthetic leg.
3. Kim Samonn was 16 years old in 1976 when he stepped on a landmine. Now Kim is employed as an outreach worker for a rehabilitation center.
4. Ban Kunthy was a 17 year old soldier fighting near the Thai border when he stepped on a landmine in 1985. He must perform daily activities and his prosthetic leg helps him to do this.
5. Both Nguyen The Dau and Le thi Minh lost a leg to landmines. They knew it would be difficult to be married since they are both disabled, but they have been married 23 years and raised five children together.
6. A worker for the Unexploded Ordnance Program searches for landmines.
7. The tools used to search for unexploded landmines. Searching for landmines is a slow and careful process.
8. An unexploded bomb lies in the forest.
9. Pochua Yang caught his sons rolling an unexploded bomb with their feet. The boys were bringing the bomb to a scrap metal dealer and did not understand the danger they were in.
10. Part of recovery in a rehabilitation center is learning how to participate in recreational activites again.

Teacher note: For image #11, if possible, make a transparency of the cover of the DC Comic, *Superman and Wonder Woman: Hidden Killers*, which is provided with this unit.

Explain to students that for the next several class periods they will study the world landmine crisis and participate in an assessment to show what they have learned. Students will study the landmine problem in depth in several of the nations in which these photos were taken.

Activity 2: **The Landmine Problem: An Overview Using Maps**

For this activity, students will create two maps of the world. Distribute Handout 1 (The Landmine Problem: Estimated Threats in 26 Nations Receiving Mine Clearance Assistance)

Next, using data provided in the chart on student Handout 2 (Mine Affected Countries), students should find the estimated number of landmines in the 26 nations for which the U.S. provides demining assistance:

Africa: Angola, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

Asia: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand.

Europe: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Estonia.

Latin America: Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru.

Middle East: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon.

Students should identify these nations and color code this map according to this key:

___ Under 50,000 mines
___ 50,000 - 100,000
___ 100,000 - 500,000
___ 500,000 – 1,000,000
___ Over 1,000,000

To develop the second map, distribute student Handout 3 (U.S. Humanitarian Demining Programs: Nations Receiving U.S. Assistance, 1993-1999. Estimates)

Students should again identify the 26 nations and color code them on this map according to the level of U.S. assistance each nation has received since 1993. Students should use data from the accompanying chart given in Handout 4 (History of U.S. Humanitarian Demining Funding 1993-1999. Estimates)

Students should again identify these nations and color code this map according to this key:

___ Under $500,000
___ $500,000 - $1,000,000
___ $1,000,000 - $5,000,000
___ $5,000,000 - $10,000,000
___ Over $10,000,000

Activity 3: **Mine Awareness Education**

It has been estimated that over one half of the casualties from landmines are children. Ask students to speculate about why children might be more vulnerable to landmine accidents than adults. Mines do not discriminate between children and adults. President Clinton has stated, "Our children deserve to walk the earth in safety." To begin this activity, read aloud the following excerpts from a film produced by the Humpty Dumpty Institute – Adopt a Minefield program about the landmines crisis.

> "I was walking towards my aunt's house and I saw an object and I stepped on it. I didn't know it was a landmine. Even in peace time there's a constant danger of landmines. These landmines kill or mutilate some 18,000 people a year worldwide."
>
> "I was walking home and another child picked up a landmine and it exploded. Three of my friends were killed."
>
> "25,000 people, very often children, are wounded and killed and maimed each year-- over one million since 1975. The range and vastness of destruction is almost incredible. On-going warfare-- killing that keeps on killing, especially for the most vulnerable, young children, who often wander from the road and are the closest to the ground."
>
> *Monsignor Robert Sheeran, President, Seton Hall University.*
>
> "...From my experience in peacekeeping I have seen first-hand the literally crippling effects of landmines on people and communities alike. Not only do these abominable weapons lie buried in silence and in their millions, waiting to kill or main innocent women and children; but the presence or even the fear of the presence of a single landmine can prevent the cultivation of an entire field, rob a whole village of its livelihood, place yet another obstacle on a country's road to reconstruction and development. This ugly legacy of conflict, which lives on long after the fighting has died down, also threatens the ability of the United Nations to provide humanitarian assistance where it is most needed..."
>
> *UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, excerpted from 1998 Report of the UN Secretary General on Mine Action. Kofi Annan*

Ask students what the quotes reveal about children's vulnerability to landmine accidents.

U.S. supported mine awareness programs are designed to teach children about the dangers of landmines. Read aloud the following quote from the same video and ask students to identify the teaching method used in this mine awareness education program.

> "These children are learning to sing songs about landmines. They are singing, 'Mina! Mina! Meaning mines, mines, mines kill.' In a way, maybe through song and repetition, these kids actually get a clear sense of how dangerous landmines

really are. Most of the children who are killed pick up landmines thinking they are toys. Singing songs maybe one of the most effective ways in this culture to make young people aware of this deadly weapon."

Teachers may wish to reproduce the DC Comic Book provided in this unit, *Superman and Wonder Woman: Hidden Killers*. Explain to students that the U.S. Department of Defense, UNICEF, and Time-Warner DC Comics jointly produced the comic book and a first edition was distributed to children in Bosnia. The comic has been translated into Spanish and is currently used in U.S.-supported mine awareness education programs in Costa Rica. A Portuguese version is planned for distribution in Mozambique and Angola.

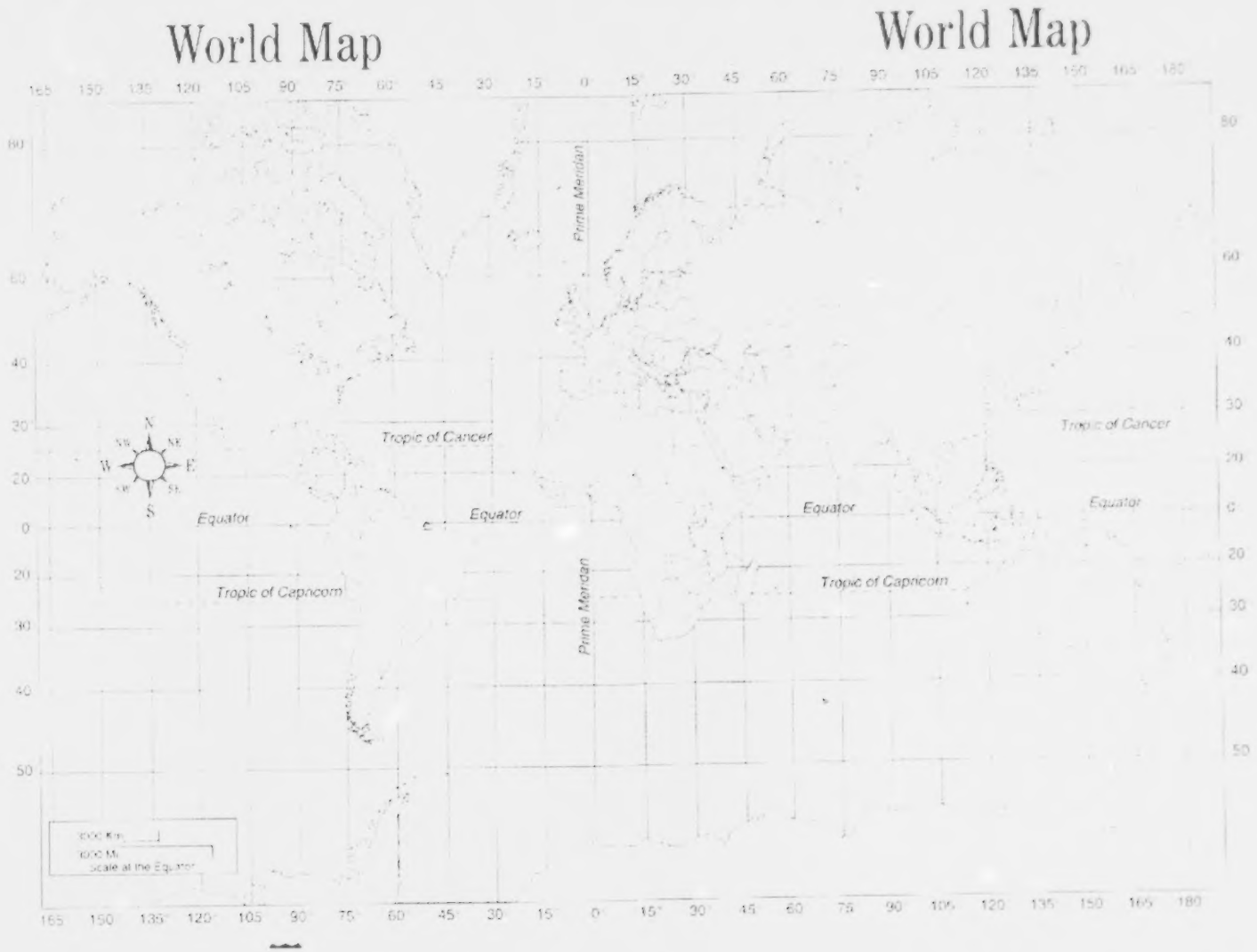
After they have read the comic, ask students to complete the tasks given on pages 25 – 32 of the comic book. Do students think that these are effective methods to teach children in mine-affected countries the danger of unexploded landmines? What other suggestions do students have for teaching children about these dangers?

Activity 4: **Pre-Writing Activity**

Distribute Handout 5 (The Landmine Crisis: Graphic Organizer). Brainstorm with students the effects that landmines have on the geographic, political, economic, and social sphere of a nation. Use some of the questions and prompts provided in the example given below to get students started. Explain that they will create another graphic organizer on the landmine crisis in a specific region of the world as part of the assessment of this unit. After completing the graphic organizer for a given region of the world, students will write a personal persuasive essay, called the "My Turn Essay", on the global landmine problem.

A prototype graphic organizer and sample questions are provided below:

SOCIAL ASPECTS	ECONOMIC ASPECTS
♦ Are schools affected? ♦ Hospitals? Victims? ♦ Medical resources adequate? ♦ What services do they need? ♦ other	♦ How do people make a living? ♦ Is the marketing of goods and services affected? ♦ How is the nation's development affected? ♦ Is tourism affected? ♦ What are the costs of rebuilding a war-torn society ♦ other
POLITICAL ASPECTS:	**GEOGRAPHIC ASPECTS**
♦ Is the government involved in demining? ♦ What is the role of the military? ♦ Why were mines originally laid? ♦ What are the political obstacles to rebuilding a war torn society ♦ other	♦ How is land used? ♦ How much land area is affected? ♦ What is the impact on resources? ♦ Is arable land affected? ♦ Are water or irrigation systems affected? ♦ Other


World Map
World Map
Prime Meridian
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Prime Meridian
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
N
NE
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NW

Mine-Affected Countries

From: *Hidden Killers 1998: The Global Landmine Crisis*

Country Landmine and Demining Data

					Hidden Killers 1998	
Country (1)	Region	UN Landmine Database 1997	Hidden Killers 1994	DOS Cable Latest Estimates	Low Range	High Range
Afghanistan	Asia	10,000,000	10M	UN Est	5,000,000	7,000,000
Algeria	Africa			Unk	Unk	Unk
Angola	Africa	15,000,000	9-20 M	6 M	6,000,000	15,000,000
Armenia	Europe		A			
Austria	Europe	Unk	A	NMA		
Azerbaijan	Europe	100,000	A	NR	100,000	100,000
Belarus	Europe	Unk		NMA		
Belgium	Europe	Unk	NR	NR	Unk	Unk
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Europe	3,000,000	A	600K-1M	600,000	1,000,000
Burma (Myanmar)	Asia	Unk	A	Unk	Unk	Unk
Burundi	Asia	Unk	A	Unk	50,000	50,000
Cambodia	Asia	6,000,000	7-9 M	4 - 6 M	4,000,000	6,000,000
Chad	Africa	70,000	A	<1 M	50,000	70,000
Chile	Latin America			Unk	Unk	Unk
China	Asia	10,000,000	A	Millions ?	10,000,000	10,000,000
Colombia	Latin America	1,500	A	APL (17K) & UXO	1,500	1,500
Costa Rica	Latin America	Unk	1-2K	3 - 4 K	1,000	2,000
Croatia	Europe	3,000,000	1 M	MAC Est	400,000	400,000
Cuba	Latin America		A			
Cyprus	Europe	17,000	A	17 K	17,000	17,000
Czech Republic	Europe	Unk		NMA		
Denmark	Europe	9,900		Unk	9,900	9,900
Djibouti	Africa	Unk		NMA		
Ecuador	Latin America	60,000		Unk	60,000	80,000
Egypt	ME	23,000,000	A	> 20 M	22,500,000	22,500,000
El Salvador	Latin America	10,000	(UXO) A	NMA		
Eritrea	Africa	1,000,000	1-2M	500K-1M	1,000,000	1,000,000
Estonia	Europe			UXO		

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Ethiopia	Africa	500,000	500K	2 - 4 M	500,000	500,000
Falkland Is (Malvinas)	Latin America	25,000	25-30K		25,000	25,000
Georgia	Europe	150,000	A	Unk	150,000	150,000
Germany	Europe	Unk	A	UXO		
Guatemala	Latin America	1,500	A	UXO	1,500	2,000
Greece	Europe		A	NMA		
Guinea-Bissau	Africa		A	NMA		
Honduras	Latin America	35,000	A	Unk	15,000	35,000
India	Asia	Unk				
Iran	ME	16,000,000		Not Tasked	16,000,000	16,000,000
Iraq (Kurdistan)	ME	10,000,000	A	Not Tasked	10,000,000	10,000,000
Israel	ME		A	NR	260,000	260,000
Jammu/Kashmir	Asia	Unk			Unk	Unk
Jordan	ME	206,193	A	437,000	206,193	206,193
Korea (ROK)	Asia	206,193	A		250,000	250,000
Kuwait	ME	Unk	A	UXO		
Laos	Asia	Unk	A	UXO		
Latvia	Europe	17,000	A	NMA	Unk	Unk
Lebanon	ME	8,795	20 K	NR	8,795	35,000
Liberia	Africa	18,250	1K	NMA		
Libya	Africa	Unk	A	Not Tasked	100,000	100,000
Lithuania	Europe		A	NMA		
Luxembourg	Europe	Unk		NMA		
Mauritania	Africa	Unk	A		10,000	10,000
Mexico	Latin America		A	NMA		
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Asia			UXO		
Moldova	Europe		A	NR		
Mongolia	Asia		A	NMA		
Morocco	Africa		A	Unk	200,000	200,000
Mozambique	Africa	3,000,000	>1M	New est.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Namibia	Africa	50,000	A	50K	50,000	50,000
Netherlands	Europe	Unk		NMA		
Nicaragua	Latin America	108,297	132K	85K	85,000	85,000
Niger	Africa			Unk		
Oman	ME	Unk		Unk	Unk	Unk
Palestinian Authority (West Bank)	ME			UXO/APL		
Panama	Latin America			NR		(UXO/APL) 5,000
Peru	Latin	Unk		A	Unk	Unk

	America					
Philippines	Asia	Unk		NMA		
Poland	Europe	Unk		UXO	Unk	Unk
Russian Federation	Europe	Unk		NR	Unk	Unk
Rwanda	Africa	250,000	50K	50-100 K	100,000	250,000
Senegal	Africa	Unk		Unk	Unk	Unk
Sierra Leone	Africa		A	Not Tasked		
Slovenia	Europe	Unk		NMA		
Somalia	Africa	1,000,000	A	Not Tasked	1,000,000	1,000,000
South Africa	Africa			NMA	250,000	250,000
Sri Lanka	Asia	Unk	A	100 K	25,000	25,000
Sudan	Africa	1,000,000	A	Not Tasked	1,000,000	1,000,000
Swaziland	Africa		NMA	A		
Syria	ME	Unk	A	NMA	100,000	100,000
Tadjikistan	Europe	Unk	A	50- 60K	100,000	100,000
Taiwan	Asia			Unk	Unk	Unk
Thailand	Asia	Unk	A		100,000	100,000
Tunisia	Africa	Unk	A	Unk	Unk	Unk
Turkey	Europe	Unk	A		Unk	Unk
Uganda	Africa	Unk	A	Unk	50,000	50,000
Ukraine	Europe	1,000,000		NR	1,000,000	1,000,000
Vietnam	Asia	3,500,000		NR	3,500,000	3,500,000
Western Sahara	Africa	Unk				
Yemen	ME	100,000	20K	>85K	100,000	100,000
Yugoslavia	Europe	500,000			500,000	500,000
Zaire	Africa	Unk		NR	50,000	50,000
Zambia	Africa			NR	100,000	100,000
Zimbabwe	Africa	Unk	A	2.2 M	200,000	2,200,000
Number of Countries	**93**	**70**	**59**		**64**	**64**
TOTAL		**108,738,377**			**86,830,830**	**102,468,593**

SOURCES: UN Landmine Database (Demining Program and country reports); U.S. Army National Ground Intelligence Center estimates; and U.S. Department of State *Hidden Killers 1998*, cables from embassies and consulates.

LEGEND:
A -- Affected (degree varies)
MAC -- Mine Action Center
NMA -- Not mine-affected
NR -- No response to DOS request for information
Unk -- Quantity of landmines is unknown
UXO -- Unexploded ordnance problem

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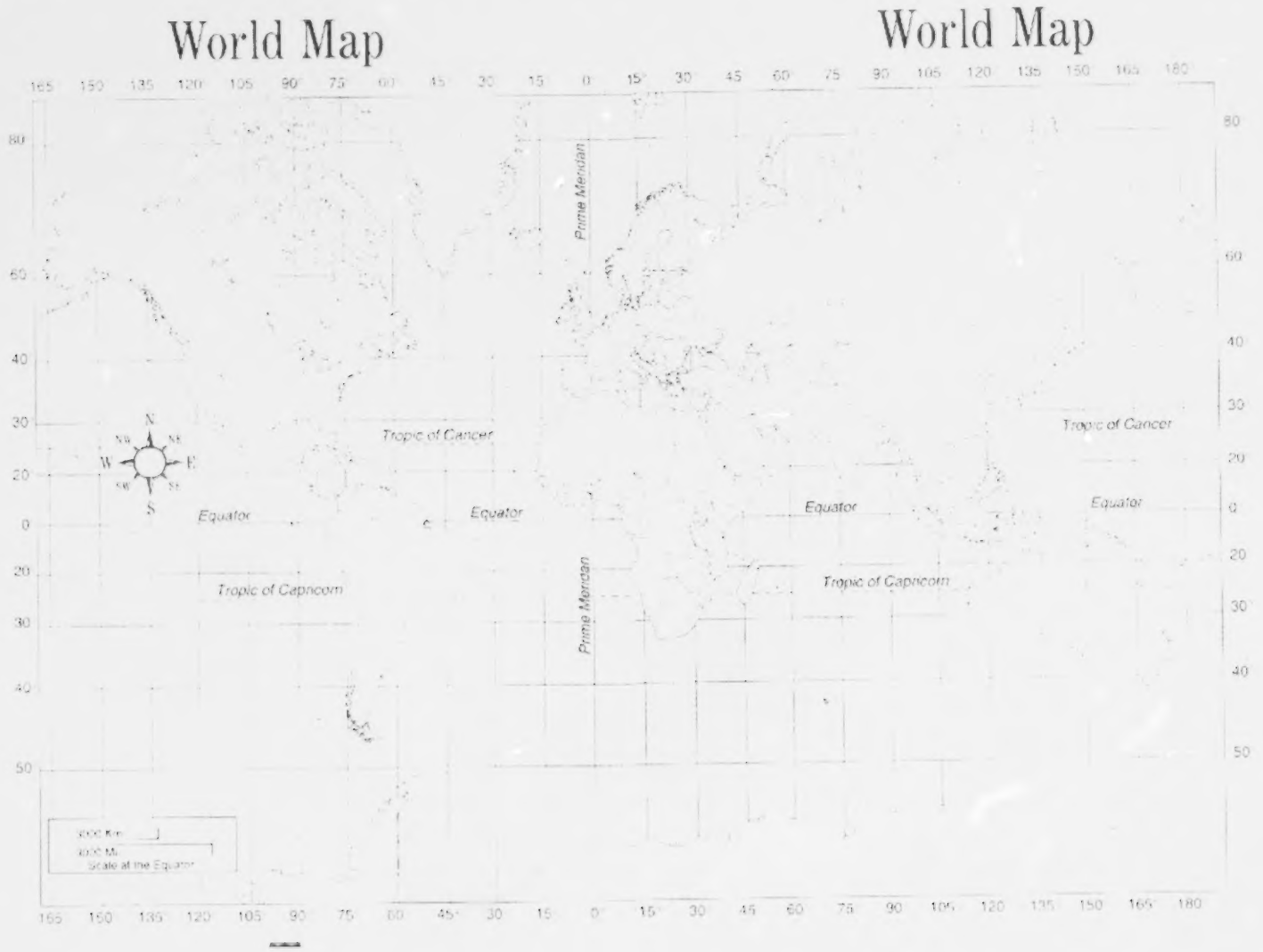

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History of US Humanitarian Demining Funding 1993 - 1999

From: ***To Walk the Earth in Safety***

In Fiscal Years 1993 - 1998, the combined expenditures of the DoD, DOS and USAID on demining programs and projects totaled more than $200 million, and about $100 million has been appropriated by the U.S. Congress to support demining-related programs this fiscal year.

Demining support also comes from other U.S. Government agencies. In October 1998, the U.S. Department of Education's National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research awarded a five-year, $4.25 million grant to the Physicians Against Landmines to establish a Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center. The Center will research and develop innovative prosthetic devices that can be affordably manufactured and serviced in those countries with large numbers of landmine survivors. In cooperation with a number of university and private sector organizations, the Center will also develop educational materials and conduct surveys on rehabilitation services.

At present, the U.S. Government has approved programs to assist 26 landmine-affected countries, and the list is expected to grow longer as the United States approves more applicant countries each year. *To Walk the Earth in Safety* portrays the lengthy history of the U.S. commitment to, and program priorities for, humanitarian demining in these 26 countries. Whether resources are used to establish a country's Mine Action Center, to issue a grant to an NGO to conduct mine awareness education, to initiate a U.S. Army demining train-the-trainer course of instruction, or to produce prostheses, all U.S.-funded support since Fiscal Year 93 to relieve human suffering through demining, and to promote our interests in peace, prosperity, and regional stability is depicted in the following table.

History of U.S. Humanitarian Demining Funding [estimate]

Country	Total Funding	Country	Total Funding
Afghanistan	21,400,000	Mauritania	350,000
Angola	19,148,000	Mozambique	19,889,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	28,668,000	Namibia	8,393,000
Cambodia	18,362,437	OAS/IADB	11,028,000
Chad	4,067,000	Peru	500,000
Ecuador	500,000	Rwanda	14,265,000
Egypt	1,500,000	Swaziland	1,710,000
Eritrea	9,430,000	Thailand	1,800,000
Estonia	1,335,000	Yemen	4,678,000
Ethiopia	8,799,000	Zimbabwe	3,043,000
Jordan	3,900,000	Other	4,370,400
Laos	13,950,000	RDT&E	63,100,000
Lebanon	1,730,000	**TOTAL**	**265,915,837**

OAS/IADB - (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua)
RDT &E -

Pre - Assessment Graphic Organizer
The Impact of the Global Landmine Crisis

Directions: The purpose of this pre-assessment activity is to help you organize your ideas about the impacts of the global landmine crisis in several regions of the world. Read the excerpts below and consider the many effects or consequences caused by the presence or suspected presence of landmines in a nation. Then, brainstorm an organizer that identifies the many ways (i.e., social, economic, political, geographic) in which landmines impact a nation and its people.

"...(In) The Demining 2010 Initiative... we set as our goal the elimination, by the end of the next decade, of the threat posed by landmines to civilians. Landmine contamination is not only a pressing humanitarian problem, but it effects virtually every aspect of life in countries recovering from civil war or armed conflict..."

President Clinton, excerpted from a statement by the president to the Washington Conference on Humanitarian Demining, White House Publications, Office of the Press Secretary, May 20, 1998.

"...The impact of landmines extends far beyond the immediate danger to individual lives and property and affects virtually every aspect of life in heavily mine-infested regions. The toll that landmines take is far greater than the $300-$1,000 required to remove one of them from the ground or the cost ($100 to $3,000) to provide a prosthetic device for a victim..."

Executive Summary, *Hidden Killers: The Global Landmine Crisis*, Office of Humanitarian Demining Programs, Department of State, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, September 1998.

Graphic Organizer

Social	Economic
Political	**Geographic**

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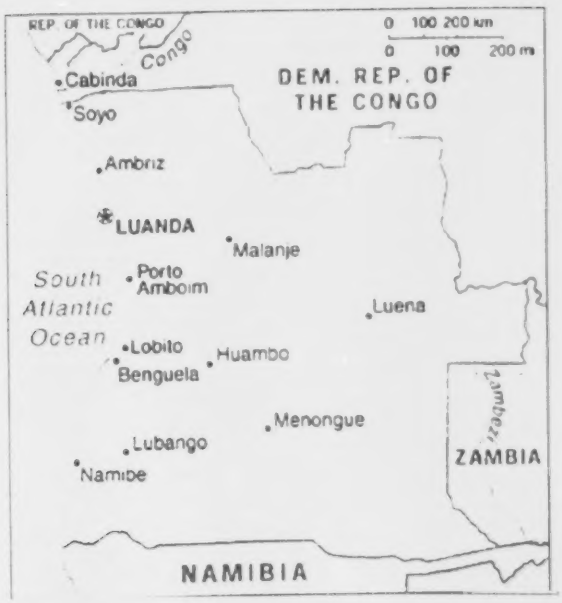
From: ***To Walk the Earth in Safety***

U.S. HUMANITARIAN DEMINING PROGRAMS

AFRICA

Official 1998 reports from the African continent indicate that 27 countries have a landmine or UXO (unexploded ordnance) problem. In 10 of these countries, the United States has an active program in mine action. The 10 countries are Angola, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. A humanitarian demining project in Somalia was funded in 1998 and follow up funding has been requested for 1999.

ANGOLA



The Landmine Problem

More than three decades of almost constant internal conflict have left Angola with one of the world's most serious landmine problems. The UN estimate of 10 to 15 million landmines is most often cited, but 6 million appears to be a more reasonable figure, although no comprehensive national survey has been completed to date. There are six to eight heavily mined provinces covering roughly 50 percent of the country in a band from the northwest border with the Congo to the southeast border with Namibia. Minefields were planted to destroy or deny access to infrastructure and are concentrated around roads, railways, bridges, and public facilities such as schools, churches, water supply points, and health care facilities.

United States Assistance

Since Fiscal Year 1995, the United States has contributed more than $19 million to demining operations in Angola. The Angolan Government established the National Institute for the Removal of Explosive Obstacles, and U.S. demining assistance supports the UN Demining Program in Angola. U.S. funding augments that of other nations and NGOs to continue demining efforts, such as training and equipping more than 800 deminers, medical technicians, and supervisors, and the purchase of mine detectors, vehicles, safety, and communications equipment. Through the U.S. Military Humanitarian Assistance Program, excess equipment has also been provided. In addition, the United States has agreed to provide demining equipment to, and assist the UN by, funding construction of a "semi-permanent" training facility in Viana. Assisted by USAID, various U.S. NGOs have conducted mine awareness and demining programs. In addition, the DoD, in cooperation with DC Comics, is considering publishing and distributing 250,000 copies of a Portuguese-language mine awareness comic book, Superman/Wonder Woman, incorporating Angolan cultural elements.

In Angola, where 1 in 334 inhabitants is an amputee, the United States has funded programs to assist the victims. USAID contributed $1 million to support the International Committee of the Red Cross' Prosthetic Production and Fitting Operation, and more than $3 million to the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAF) to establish a regional rehabilitation center in 1996 in southeastern Moxico Province to produce and fit orthopedic devices and provide follow-up treatment. Thus far, the Center has fitted 520 Angolans with prostheses and provided gait training. In 1997, USAID also funded the Landmine Survivors Network to conduct a feasibility study on mine victims in Angola, and to examine the potential for launching a locally managed

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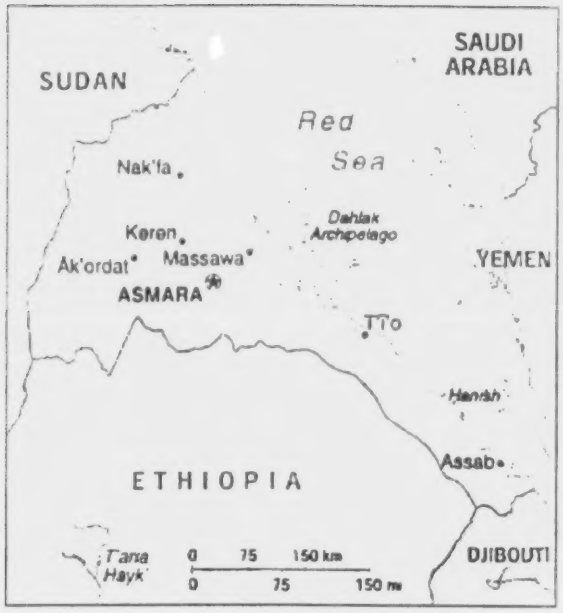
network of survivors to raise awareness of activities to alleviate their suffering. With U.S. and international support, Angola has been making progress in eliminating landmines as a major hindrance to the implementation of humanitarian aid programs, economic reconstruction, and internal movement and resettlement. However, the resumption of hostilities in Angola, including the relaying of landmines, has disrupted humanitarian demining efforts there.

ERITREA



The Landmine Problem

Thirty years of civil war have left Eritrea with a severe landmine problem. An estimated 500,000 to 1 million landmines and 3 million UXO are scattered throughout the country. The northwestern provinces and one southeastern province are suspected to be the most heavily mined. Landmines were used to defend strongholds around cities and populated areas, military camps, and roadways. Landmines are also found in rural farmlands, near water sources, and along borders.

United States Assistance

U.S. humanitarian demining assistance began in Fiscal Year 1994, and the six-year funding total will approximate $10 million by the end of this fiscal year. The United States funds almost 100 percent of the Eritrean demining program. In 1996, the U.S. military paid for the transportation of 60 trucks from Germany to be used in demining activities, and trained 120 deminers; in the next two years, 122 more deminers were trained. In 1997, U.S. military personnel advised and assisted Eritrean staff personnel in conducting mine awareness and historical research. Funds in 1998 were allocated for additional mine clearance, mine awareness, and further development of a mine information database. The United States has funded contracts to construct facilities for the national demining headquarters in Keren, to renovate two regional headquarters, and is assessing the implementation of a mine-detection dog program. The U.S.-supported deminers have successfully destroyed or removed 1,534 landmines and have cleared 4.13 km of vital farmland for future food production as well as 87 km of roads. Using mass media and sign postings, the mine awareness program has begun to inform Eritreans of the dangers of landmines and UXO. These demining efforts have been very successful and will continue to be vital to the country's continued economic growth. Regrettably, however, current hostilities with Ethiopia have placed further U.S. demining assistance to Eritrea on hold.

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MOZAMBIQUE

The Landmine Problem

Two decades of war have left Mozambique littered with more than 1 million landmines. Some NGOs argue that this estimate is high and should be lowered; however, the lack of landmine location records renders it impossible to give a more precise figure, and no official Mozambican statistics exist. Minefields have been located in all provinces, but the most heavily mined regions are along the Zimbabwean border, Zambezia, in Tete Province, and in Maputo and Inhambane Provinces. Landmines continue to injure innocent people and inhibit refugee resettlement and economic development.

United States Assistance

Mozambique has been receiving U.S. humanitarian demining assistance since Fiscal Year 1993. Total U.S. contributions are expected to be close to $27 million by the end of this fiscal year. The United States is working with the National Demining ommission (CND) to increase its responsibility in overseeing all aspects of mine action, and to improve interaction and cooperation between the CND and NGOs. In addition, the United States, in cooperation with DC Comics, plans to publish and distribute 250,000 copies of Superman/Wonder Woman, a Portuguese-language mine awareness comic book.

A U.S. military training contingent has trained a cadre of Army demining trainers. Graduation of the next generation of trainers was in October 1998 when 100 trainers completed the program, followed by a class of another 100 graduating in March 1999. In this program, trainees conduct actual clearance in areas near the base camp. The United States also contributed $1 million to the Massingir Dam demining project, key to the country's overall development strategy; the dam is capable of supplying electricity to the area and irrigating 9,000 hectares of land. The United States has supported various NGO demining projects that have removed more than 15,000 landmines and 13,000 UXO. In particular, from 1994-1996, USAID funded a demining company, RONCO, to demine roads in central Mozambique, making it possible to reconnect nearly 1 million people to their local economies.

USAID's Demobilization/Reintegration Project, begun in 1993, has contributed $4 million to support clearance operations. This program has cleared 2,400 km of roads, facilitating post-war resettlement of agricultural land. USAID has also disbursed $1.2 million to fund, along with the Netherlands, The HALO Trust's clearance operations in Nampula Province. Another USAID contract has provided funding for a charter airline company, AirServe, to engage in logistical

support of all demining activities in the central region, including emergency evacuation assistance. USAID's Senator Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund (WVF) is funding Prosthetic and Orthotic Worldwide Education and Relief (POWER), an NGO, to assist the Government in producing and maintaining prosthetic devices. Thus far, more than 7,000 amputees (70 percent of the amputee population) have been fitted with a prosthetic manufactured in the POWER workshop in Maputo. With U.S. support and progress to date, a growing sense is that, given enough time, Mozambique's landmine problem is a finite one.

RWANDA

The Landmine Problem

Rwanda emerged from civil war with between 100,000-250,000 landmines in the ground. The landmines are located along the established Rwandan cease-fire border with the People's Front, an area approximately 120 km long and at a distance of about 10 km inside Rwanda along the border with Uganda. South of this area, an additional 1,200 km. are suspected of being mined. The heaviest concentrations of landmines are found in the northeast in the rural farmlands and tea plantations north of Kigali.

United States Assistance

Rwanda has been receiving U.S. humanitarian demining assistance since Fiscal Year 1995. Total U.S. contributions are expected to surpass $14 million by the end of Fiscal Year 1999. In July-August 1995, U.S. military personnel established an NDO in Kigali and trained 120 Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) personnel. In 1995, USAID contracted RONCO to conduct demining activities in Rwanda. Under the contract, RONCO supported the NDO and established a demining dog training program. U.S. military personnel conducted refresher demining training for 73 RPA personnel in September-October 1996. This training focused on mine clearance, minefield survey techniques, mine marking, land navigation, and medical training. The team also assisted the integration of the RONCO-trained dogs into Rwandan demining operations. Additional training was conducted for the NDO staff in mine awareness and in the assessment of the effectiveness of earlier demining training. Once again, a U.S. military team conducted train-the-trainer instruction. In March-May 1997, a U.S. team established a computer training program at the NDO, revitalized the NDO's data collection center, and conducted mine awareness training. Another U.S. military team, including explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) specialists, trained 93 RPA deminers and EOD personnel. In Fisal Year 1999, funding has been allocated for the renovation of the NDO facility and additional EOD training. A quality assurance program is underway to enable Rwanda to attain UN demining standards. With U.S. assistance, the NDO has cleared approximately 50 percent of the land previously designated as "compromised" by landmines and UXO. The percentage of "compromised" land has actually risen due to the great success of the mine awareness campaign and as the local population alerts officials of risk areas. The RPA has built housing on cleared land for returning refugees. NDO demining efforts have been very successful, and the national

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demining program has reached the sustainment phase. A recent report cited the success of the program, pointing out that more 7 million km. have been cleared, including 600 km of bush roads. In addition, 200,000 internally displaced persons have been allowed to return to their villages and homes.

ZIMBABWE

The Landmine Problem

During the War of Liberation that ended in 1980, the security forces of then Rhodesia laid minefields along the northern and eastern borders. The war's legacy was 210 km of minefields stretching across 700 km along the borders with Zambia and Mozambique. The number of landmines is unknown, and estimates vary widely from 200,000 to 2,200,000. Some mines can also be attributed to unrest in neighboring Namibia. Minefield records were not adequately prepared or maintained, and many landmines are located in rough terrain in remote regions of the country that are difficult to survey.

United States Assistance

Zimbabwe began receiving humanitarian demining assistance in Fiscal Year 1998 and the total financial support is expected to exceed $3 million by the end of Fiscal Year 1999. The program is in an early stage and, therefore, U.S. funding has focused on providing extensive training to improve the ability of the Zimbabweans to conduct demining operations. An NDO has been established, training in staff management and organizational structure has been conducted, and computers have been provided. The NDO established a mine awareness unit responsible for training in target audience analysis and mine awareness information campaign design. U.S. military personnel trained approximately 50 defense force engineers in basic demining techniques, medical orderly skills, minefield survey, and equipment maintenance. Funding in Fiscal Year 1999 is destined for the purchase of heavy equipment to support clearance operations and mine awareness. An additional 50 defense force engineers are expected to be trained this fiscal year. The United States will continue to support Zimbabwe's efforts to clear its mined areas so that the country may benefit from the estimated hundreds of millions of dollars that can be earned annually through full use of these areas.

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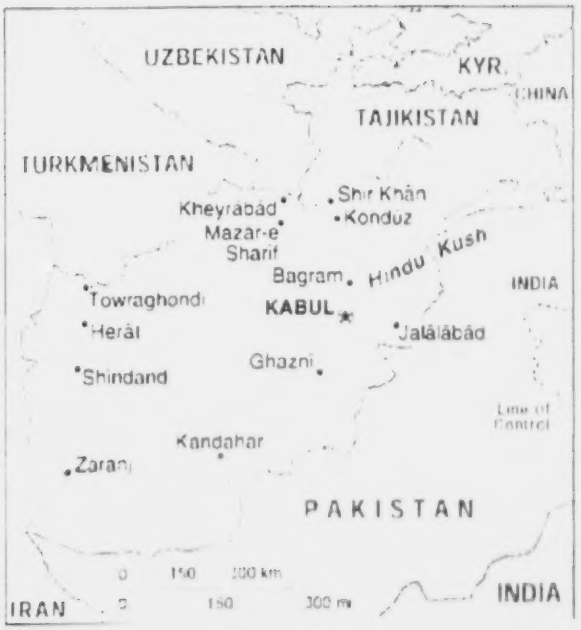
From: ***To Walk the Earth in Safety***

U.S. HUMANITARIAN DEMINING PROGRAMS

ASIA

In Asia, a region that claims 16 mine-affected nations, the United States is providing demining program support to four of these countries, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand. The United States is also funding a special project to create a mine-awareness training center in Vietnam, along with country-specific projects proposed for Azerbaijan, Mongolia, and Sri Lanka in 1999.

AFGHANISTAN



The Landmine Problem

Afghanistan has been besieged by occupation, foreign interference, and civil wars since early 1978 and, as a result, is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world. The UN estimates that there are 5-7 million landmines in the country. The most heavily mined areas are the provinces bordering Iran and Pakistan, and some claim that 162 of 356 districts are mine-affected. However, based on actual clearance experience in heavily mined areas, some NGOs claim that official estimates are high and should be lowered. Security belts of landmines exist around major cities and at airports, government installations, and power stations. Grazing lands, irrigation canals, schools, paths, villages, and cities are also infested. Landmines continue to cause an estimated 10-12 injuries per day.

United States Assistance

The United States has supported demining operations in Afghanistan since Fiscal Year 1989 and has contributed almost $20 million since Fiscal Year 1993. The United States, in cooperation with other international donors, supports demining activities through the UN's Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA). In 1989, a USAID project, conducted by RONCO, developed the original dog and dog-handling program now used in mine clearance operations. When the dog program was turned over to the UN in 1994, 36,000 landmines had already been destroyed. At that time, this represented 25 percent of all mines destroyed in the world. The Mine Detection Dog Center has assumed responsibility for the entire program and now trains and breeds all mine-detecting dogs used in Afghanistan. The United States has continued to provide financial support in demining operations for mine awareness, mine clearance, surveys, minefield marking, and training. The United States has committed $1.5 million in Fiscal Year 1999 funds to The HALO Trust to conduct demining operations in Vardak Province.

The UN's Mine Action Program for Afghanistan (MAPA) has become one of the most effective demining programs in the world. This internationally supported demining operation has cleared more than 134 km of land and 125 km of battlefield infested with UXO, representing more than 850,000 landmines and UXO destroyed. As a result, the casualty rate has declined, and many of the several million refugees have returned to their homeland. The United States plans to continue supporting the MAPA through UNOCHA, and possibly through direct grants to Afghan NGOs that are conducting the majority of mine clearance, to return Afghanistan's mined lands to economically and socially productive use.

CAMBODIA

The Landmine Problem

After more than two decades of war, it is estimated that Cambodia is littered with 4 to 6 million landmines, infesting an estimated 3,000 km of land. Of Cambodia's 23 mine-affected provinces, the majority of the landmines/UXO are found in seven of the western, northwestern, and northern provinces, and two central/southern provinces contain large areas of suspected minefields. Battlefield UXO is found countrywide, and aerial-delivered ordnance is found mainly in eastern and central provinces. Although great strides have been made in reducing the number of landmine victims, there is still a minimum of fifty casualties a month.

United States Assistance

The United States has supported demining operations since Fiscal Year 1993 and, with Fiscal Year 1999 contributions, our funding will exceed $18 million. The United States supports the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC) in conjunction with the Rural Planning Committees and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF). Funding has provided needed equipment and training to augment financial assistance from the UN Development Program Trust Fund and other international donors. The U.S. military provided more than $2 million in training assistance from November 1994 through June 1997; military units trained 1,200 personnel in basic demining, leadership, medical skills, and mine awareness. U.S. funding through the UN has also provided training for 537 RCAF engineers. This resulted in the demining of 800,000 meters of land on and along a major highway in a remote province in 1997, enabling necessary road and bridge construction to open a strategic access to the chief city in that province for the first time in 20 years. Deminers had cleared 51 km of mined and – UXO- infested land by January 1998, which equates to an area large enough to enable the resettlement of approximately 40,800 families, or the agricultural land equivalent to the annual production of up to 5,560 tons of rice. An additional 13 km were cleared, and 13,245 landmines and 47,000 pieces of UXO were destroyed by the end of 1998. This fiscal year, the United States is expected to donate $1 million to aid the CMAC Trust Fund's operational costs. An additional $500,000 will support NGO mine clearance projects.

With U.S. and international support, CMAC's demining operations have been able to reduce the casualty rate from landmines by 90 percent; nonetheless, one of every 45 Cambodians is an amputee. To support the need for prosthetics and victim assistance, since 1992 USAID's Senator Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund (WVF) has invested more than $6.8 million in the Cambodia

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Prosthetics and Rehabilitation Program. Working through the VVAF, and in cooperation with the Government, the program has succeeded in consolidating and professionalizing Kien Kheang as a national rehabilitation center and, through improved technology and service, Prey Veng as a provincial center. The project has produced and fitted 635 multi-axle feet, 1,300 thermoplastic prostheses and treated 8,000 patients. The United States has a strong commitment to solving the landmine problem facing the people of Cambodia, and it will continue to support CMAC's demining efforts and provide assistance to its thousands of landmine victims.

LAOS

The Landmine Problem

Intense ground combat occurred in Laos between 1964 and 1973. In addition, approximately 2 million tons of ordnance were dropped on Laos, of which 30 percent is believed never to have exploded. The result is that, today, almost half of the country is infested with UXO. The most contaminated areas are where the heaviest bombing took place, in the northern provinces of Houaphan and Xiengkhouang, and along the eastern border. UXO continue to kill more than 25 years after the war has ended.

United States Assistance

The United States has played an active leadership role in UXO Lao programs since Fiscal Year 1995 and is the single largest donor to the program. Total U.S. contributions to UXO Lao are expected to surpass $13.9 million by the end of this fiscal year. In 1996 and 1997, contributions helped establish an NDO and fund training in UXO clearance, community mine awareness, and medical care. It also supported the Ban Ilay UXO Training Center, staffed by a U.S. military training team and Lao instructors. The Center offers courses in community awareness, clearance techniques, medical training, and leadership development; more than 500 students have graduated from these courses. Recent U.S. assistance has funded additional training and has been the major source for the purchase of mine clearance equipment. U.S. funds have enabled the sustainment of mine/UXO awareness in eight provinces, mine/UXO clearance in seven others, and the establishment of rapid response teams in the remaining five provinces. By the end of 1999, the U.S. military will have trained more than 815 indigenous personnel and will have created a self-sustaining training capacity. The United States expects to begin advanced EOD training sometime during Fiscal Year 1999. Since 1991, USAID's Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund (WVF) has contributed $3.8 million to support rehabilitation programs and community awareness programs, and to develop emergency response capabilities. In addition, between 1991 and 1995, the WVF provided $1.6 million through World Vision Relief and development for prosthetics and orthotics and the improvement of Laotian rehabilitation centers. In 1995, the WVF awarded a $2.1 million, five-year grant to a consortium to upgrade medical, surgical, and emergency services, facilities and human resources, and, in collaboration with UNICEF, UXO awareness training in Xiengkhouang Province. Thus far, more than 300 medical staff personnel have been trained in emergency rehabilitation or laboratory services, and one provincial and five district hospitals have received medical equipment and supplies. The United States will continue to work with UXO Lao to build an indigenous capacity and to provide sustainment funding so that it can assume control of all operations later this year.

From: ***To Walk the Earth in Safety***

U.S. HUMANITARIAN DEMINING PROGRAMS

EUROPE

In Europe, 26 countries have reported landmine incidents or are aware that landmines are obstacles to post-conflict reconstruction. Two countries, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Estonia, are part of the U.S. humanitarian demining program. The United States will expend 1999 funds on humanitarian demining projects in six other countries-- Albania, Armenia, Croatia, Georgia, Lithuania, and Moldova.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Landmine Problem

Bosnia-Herzegovina (B-H) has the most severe landmine problem in Europe, the result of the five-year-long civil war that broke apart Yugoslavia. Some 600,000-1 million landmines and an undetermined quantity of UXO infest an estimated 300 km of land. The areas of heaviest landmine concentration are in regions where ethnic conflict occurred. Minefields are found in the Zones of Separation (between the Federation and the Republika Srpska), the front line during the civil war. Road systems, power plants, bridges, dams, and other components of the infrastructure were all heavily mined. Landmines continue to injure an estimated 30-35 people per month.

United States Assistance

The United States has supported demining operations since Fiscal Year 1996, and with Fiscal Year 1999 contributions, this support totals more than $28 million. Initial U.S. objectives were the establishment of a MAC in Sarajevo, a mine clearance training school at Brus, and three regional administration and operational centers in Banja Luka, Tuzla, and Buna. These objectives have been accomplished because the national MAC, the two entity MACs, and three demining schools are operating under combined local and international supervision. In 1996, RONCO trained nearly 170 demobilized military personnel in demining methods and techniques, including the detection of mines using dogs. In 1997, the U.S. military conducted a training program for 450 military deminers from all three former warring factions, and the United States provided necessary demining equipment. By May of 1997, the United States had turned over all U.S. equipment at the civilian regional centers to the respective parties and ceased the direct management of demining operations. To date, more than 1,200 military and civilian deminers have been trained and equipped, and they are now demining to internationally accepted standards. In 1998, the United States provided $7 million to fund contracts with one international and three regional commercial demining companies. These companies cleared nearly 3 km of land in 1998, representing the most productive demining operation of the year. In the past two years, more than 12 km have been cleared. The United States has initiated a research and development program to test prototypical demining equipment for possible use in B-H. In 1996, the United States, DC Comics, and UNICEF distributed a special-edition Superman comic book devoted to mine awareness. This year, U.S. demining assistance will shift from the World Bank to the Slovenian International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victim Assistance in B-H. The country will benefit from one-to-one matching of U.S. contributions to the Trust Fund; the U.S. Congress has set aside $28 million in matching funds for a two year period. The demining program has reached the sustainment phase, and direct U.S. involvement is nearing its end. However, through the Slovenian Trust Fund, the United States will continue to support efforts to de-mine the country.

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ESTONIA

The Landmine Problem

Estonia's landmine and UXO problem dates back to World War I. In addition, the Baltic Sea was mined during both world wars, and the majority of UXO on the ground is from World War II. The number of landmines is difficult to estimate, but the number of UXO is estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands.

United States Assistance

Estonia is to receive U.S. funding for landmine clearance operations commencing this fiscal year. The United States has allocated more than $1.3 million to support Estonian demining efforts. The country has an established and experienced demining capacity within the Self-Defense Board, but it lacks the modern equipment and personnel protection systems necessary to conduct demining operations. U.S. funding will allow the Estonians to acquire the modern equipment and protective clothing to conduct safe and effective demining operations. The funding will also allow the Government to establish a MAC to coordinate demining activities, expand demining operations, and develop a comprehensive landmine/UXO awareness program. The United States will continue to support the Estonian government in its development of a national demining program. With U.S. support, it is anticipated that future casualties from landmines/UXO will be reduced and tragedies may be averted.

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U.S. HUMANITARIAN DEMINING PROGRAMS

LATIN AMERICA

Among the nations of Latin America, 13 are considered landmine or UXO affected. The United States is providing both humanitarian assistance and humanitarian demining assistance to six Latin American republics, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru.

HONDURAS

The Landmine Problem

As a result of conflict in neighboring countries, Honduras is infested with an estimated 15,000 - 35,000 landmines implanted along the borders with Nicaragua and El Salvador. Although the mined areas are not densely populated, civilians have been injured from time to time.

United States Assistance

The United States has supported demining operations in Honduras since Fiscal Year 1993, providing operational and logistical support for demining training conducted by multinational teams under the supervision of the OAS/IADB. The United States has contributed more than $6.5 million to the OAS/IADB for demining operations to date, and an additional $4.5 million have been allocated this fiscal year to support training and a mine awareness campaign in the region. Demining operations in 1998 were conducted along the Nicaraguan border and in the area of San Carlos-Las Barrancas. While the majority of the demining troops are Hondurans, other participants in the operation are military technicians from several countries, including the United States. To date, the U.S.-trained Honduran demining unit has cleared nine major minefields measuring 116,000 meters and destroyed more than 1,800 mines and 272 pieces of UXO. In cooperation with DC Comics, the U.S. Government and UNICEF have distributed a Spanish-language mine awareness comic book, Superman/Wonder Woman. The United States and several European nations are developing new demining technologies that may be used in Honduras. The Honduran operation has been successful in clearing vast areas of land and returning them to productive use. Honduras had hoped to be mine-safe by 2000, but the devastation of Hurricane Mitch has pushed the program back several years. Reassessments of the extent of the post-Hurricane-Mitch mine problem are now underway and should be completed in the near future. Notwithstanding, the United States will continue to support this successful demining program.

NICARAGUA

The Landmine Problem

For almost 12 years Nicaragua was involved in armed conflict and civil strife that ended in 1990, leaving it the most mine-affected country in Central America. During the conflict, all warring factions used landmines, laying about 134,000. Government mine clearance operations and revised estimates have reduced the number to 108,297. The most heavily mined areas were the northern and southern borders and the central departments of Esteli, Jinotega, and Matagalpa. Landmines were also laid around internal installations, most of which are located in north-central and central Nicaragua.

United States Assistance

Nicaragua has been receiving U.S. humanitarian demining assistance since Fiscal Year 1993 through the OAS/IADB. The United States has contributed more than $6.5 million to the OAS/IADB for demining operations to date, and $4.5 million have been allocated in this fiscal year. In September 1992, U.S. military personnel trained an IADB team in mine clearance techniques at the School of the Americas, Fort Benning, Georgia. This team returned to Nicaragua and trained the first Nicaraguan demining platoon. These soldiers have trained five platoons (130 military deminers). Since 1992, the U.S. military has trained an additional 147 indigenous trainers. U.S. funding has helped clear landmines in areas around high-tension towers, bridges, electric substations, and other installations between Juigalpa and Acoyapa. To date, 32 of the 38 high-tension towers have been demined, with 1,400 mines destroyed and 14,000 meters of land cleared. In addition, the road between Rama and Juigalpa will soon be cleared. To date, more than 130,000 meters have been cleared and 31,000 landmines destroyed. With U.S. assistance, safety equipment, mine detectors, and communications equipment will be purchased to support an additional 76 deminers. The mine awareness program has benefited from Superman/Wonder Woman, a DC Comics Spanish-language mine awareness comic book produced in coordination with the U.S. Government and UNICEF and distributed to children. The devastation of Hurricane Mitch has pushed the demining program back several years, but reassessments of the extent of the post-Hurricane-Mitch mine problem are now underway and should be completed in the near future as the United States continues to support the country through the OAS/IADB in its efforts to become mine-safe.

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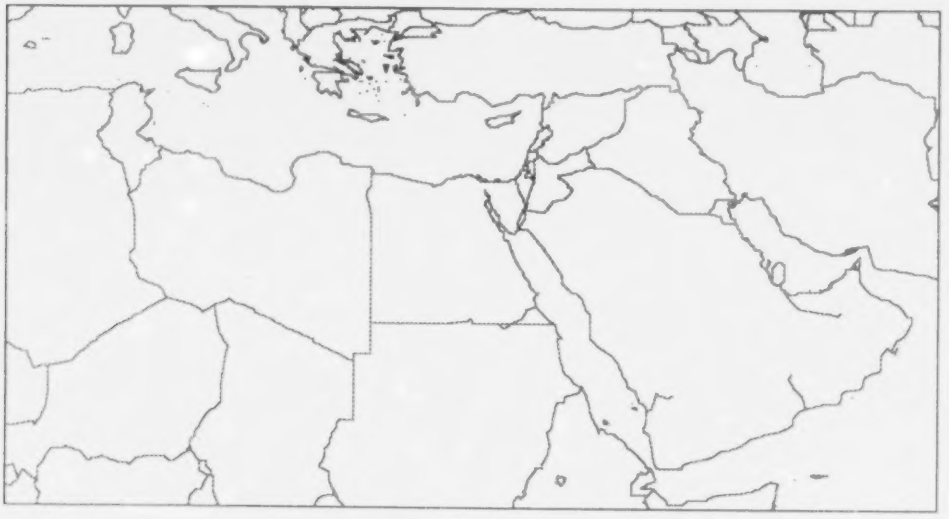
From: ***To Walk the Earth in Safety***

U.S. HUMANITARIAN DEMINING PROGRAMS

THE MIDDLE EAST

In the region generally identified as the Middle East, 11 countries have reported that landmines and/or UXO have corrupted their land. Of these 11, four nations-- Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Yemen-- are receiving humanitarian demining assistance. 1999 funds have been programmed for a special humanitarian project in Oman.



EGYPT

The Landmine Problem

With an estimated 20 million landmines, Egypt is one of the most heavily mined countries in the world. These landmines date back to the Second World War. The most heavily mined areas are Alexandria, el Alamein, Ras-Al-Hekma, Mars Matruh, Sidi Barrani, Salloum, and the Sinai Peninsula. Areas near the Libyan border are also infested.

United States Assistance

Egypt will receive humanitarian demining assistance for the first time in Fisal Year 1999 with an expected U.S. contribution of $1.5 million. Egypt has some demining expertise and some outdated equipment. In November 1997, a U.S. policy assessment team visited Egypt, followed by a Requirements Determination Site Survey conducted in May 1998 to assess Egypt's demining capabilities. The Survey assessed Egypt's capabilities in six areas: mine detection and disposal; mine awareness; UXO disposal; survey and information management; victim assistance; and equipment. Following these visits, the United States accepted Egypt into the U.S. humanitarian demining program. The U.S. program, in its initial stages, is through a train-the-trainer program, focusing on providing training and demining equipment to augment Egypt's own resources. Egypt receives U.S. Foreign Military Financing funds and, in the future, it is expected that some of these funds will be redirected to support Egypt's demining efforts. Egypt and the United States are working hard together to establish a national demining program.

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JORDAN

The Landmine Problem

An estimated 206,193 landmines covering an area of 101km remain in Jordan. Most of the mines date from the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict. The majority of landmines are located in two discrete areas in the northwest region of the Jordan River Valley. One area is toward the northern end of the Valley, near Lake Tiberias, and the other is farther south, near the northern end of the Dead Sea. Additional minefields are located in the southwest region in the Araba Valley. Demining is difficult because many mines were implanted 30 years ago in areas that have suffered erosion, shifting sands, and mudslides due to flooding and severe weather.

United States Assistance

Jordan has been receiving U.S. humanitarian demining assistance since 1996. Total U.S. contributions are expected to be just under $4 million by the end of this fiscal year. U.S. funding is used to augment equipment, technical advice, and manpower assistance that Jordan receives from Israel. U.S. training has improved the capabilities of Jordan's Royal Corps of Engineers in mine detection and disposal, mine awareness, and survey and information management. The United States has provided Jordan with a computer-managed training system known as a Demining Support System. Demining operations are focused in the 300 minefields located in the Jordan River Valley. The Valley is the most fertile farmland in the country, and mines have severely impacted the production of food crops in a region where arable land is at a premium. U.S. funding has allowed Jordan to keep 100 men actively demining on a daily basis. The result has been clearance of more than 300 acres and destruction of more than 11,000 mines. Many of the remaining minefields are in difficult environmental areas, and demining in these areas will require the use of heavy equipment and new technologies that the United States is expected to purchase. The United States has already furnished five experimental mini mine flails; identified Jordan as a potential test bed for the Rhino, a new demining machine currently under U.S. military contract; and is considering a demining dog program for future use. The United States will continue to support Jordan's demining operations and work with the Government to achieve the goal of being mine-safe early next century.

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LEBANON

The Landmine Problem

Civil War, waged from 1975-1990, left approximately 8,795 landmines implanted in Lebanese soil. Landmines are found in cities and villages located along old demarcation lines. Although some minefields are marked and fenced off, many others remain unmarked.

United States Assistance

The United States has supported a demining program since 1998. In this fiscal year, contributions are expected to triple from Fiscal Year 1998, bringing total U.S. contributions to more than $1.7 million. The U.S. military assisted in formally establishing an NDQ and has supported its further development through training and equipment purchases. U.S. military personnel have conducted a train-the-trainer program to provide a fully indigenous company of deminers capable of sustained demining operations. In addition, funds have been used to develop a national demining database. The U.S. military will acquire equipment for training that later will be shipped to Lebanon for demining operations. The U.S. military advised the Lebanese on how to establish a mine information awareness program, and USAID has provided more than $600,000 to support what is now considered an effective mine awareness campaign. The USAID project, conducted by the World Rehabilitation Fund, has increased the involvement of community-based organizations and NGOs involved in mine awareness. The United States continues to work with Lebanon toward the goal of achieving a qualified, trained, and equipped nation capable of continuing a mine awareness campaign.

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Aerial-delivered ordnance. Explosive devise delivered from the air.

Alleviate. To make more bearable.

Allocate. To assign; to place to.

Amputee. Person who has had one or more limbs surgically removed.

Antipersonnel Mine. An explosive or material, normally encased, designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It may be detonated by the action of its victim, by the passage of time, or by controlled means. A mine designed to kill or wound individuals (as opposed to tanks or other vehicles).

Arable. Land suitable for agricultural use.

Assessment. An evaluation.

Augment. To make or become larger; enlarge; increase.

Avert. To ward off or prevent.

Beleaguered. Worn out; exhausted.

Besieged. To attack, blockade, surround for a prolonged period of time.

Booby Trap. Any device or material which is designed, constructed, or adapted to kill or injure and which functions unexpectedly when a person or object (vehicle) disturbs or approaches an apparently harmless object or performs an apparently safe act.

Casualty. One injured or killed in an accident.

CND. National Demining Commission in Mozambique.

Consortium. A group of organizations collaborating on a specific issue.

Clearance. Clearing an area of all mines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and improvised explosive devices (IED) to a predefined standard. The total elimination or neutralization of mines from an area. An operation designed to clear or neutralize all mines and obstacles from a route or area.

Clearance Standards. The standards that are to be applied to clearance operations. In the UN it is normally achieved to a clearance standard of 100 percent with a tolerance error of not more than 0.4 percent.

Clearing Operations. The total elimination of a minefield or UXO over a defined area.

Demarcation Line. A separation or boundary line.

Demining. See Humanitarian Demining.

Demining Operations. Any activity or operation related to humanitarian demining executed in support of a national headquarters or national demining office. (See also Mine Action Center)

Detection. The actual confirmation and location of mines.

Disarming. The act of making a mine safe by removing the fuse or igniter. The procedure normally removes one or more links from the firing chain. (See also neutralization)

Displaced Persons. People removed from their homes due to war or civil unrest.

Dog Detection Program. The use of dogs in identifying landmines in minefield; as in other related work-dog activities, dogs can be trained to identify the distinctive scents of the explosives used in landmines; requires extended training and proper handling of the dog.

DoD (United States Department of Defense). Cabinet-level agency within the executive branch, responsible for the defense of the United States

Donor. One who contributes money, time, equipment, expertise; any government, individual, foundation, or other philanthropic entity that provides funds and/or non-monetary resources for the specific purpose of alleviating the effects of the landmine problem.

Economic Development. The process of providing for the economic well-being of members of a given society (i.e., health, housing, education, employment).

Evacuation. To withdraw from a threatened area.

Explosive Ordnance. Munitions that contain explosives, nuclear fission or fusion material, or biological or chemical agents.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering safe, recovery, and disposal of UXO. EOD may be undertaken (1) as a routine part of mine clearance operations upon the discovery of UXO; (2) to dispose of UXO discovered outside mined areas (a single UXO, or a larger number inside a specific area); or (3) to dispose of explosive ordnance which has become hazardous by damage or destruction.

Finite. Having boundaries; limited.

Fiscal Year. The time period in which public monies collected through taxes can be spent.

Funds. Money.

Feasibility. The likelihood of being accomplished or brought about.

Hand Clearance. The act of clearing hazardous areas manually. Normally refers to clearance teams using mine detectors and probes.

Hectares. A metric unit of area equal to 2,471 acres.

Hindrance. Something that obstructs or delays progress.

Hostilities. Open warfare caused by civil or international strife.

Humanitarian Demining. Any activity associated with ameliorating or eliminating the landmine problem and its effects in a host nation and providing assistance to and rehabilitating its victims. Typically, humanitarian demining consists of four activities: mine awareness, mine assessment and survey, mine clearance, and victim assistance.

Implementation. To carry into effect; to fulfill; to put into place.

Improvised Explosive Device (IED). An improvised explosive device is normally of local manufacture and is often associated with booby traps. It has all the elements of a mass manufactured mine or booby trap.

Indigenous. Living naturally in an area; native.

Infested. Overrun in large numbers so as to be harmful.

Infrastructure. The system of public works of a country, state, or region, including roads and other systems of transportation, waterways, energy delivery systems, etc.

Landmine. See Mine.

Landmine-affected Country. A country in which landmines and/or UXO present a hazard to human life and the health and safety of the population living, working, or traveling in their vicinity.

Lane. A route through a minefield that provides safe passage.

Legacy. Something handed down from the past from a predecessor or ancestor.

Logistical. Having to do with acquiring, maintaining, replacing and/or distributing materials or resources.

Mine. An explosive or other material, normally encased, designed to destroy or damage vehicles, boats, or aircraft, or designed to wound, kill, or otherwise incapacitate personnel. It may be detonated by the action of its target, the passage of time, or by controlled means.

Mine Action Center (MAC). MAC usually refers to a facility containing personnel who coordinate and assist the national mine action activities in a country.

Mine Awareness. A method of informing, teaching, and relaying messages about landmines to the public, normally through a mine awareness program. Mine awareness encompasses mine risk education, mine awareness training (MAT) for peacekeepers, multimedia presentation, and what action to take when a mine or UXO is found. It is intended to modify behavior patterns to reduce casualties. A result
of mine awareness is the flow of information back to a MAC about mine and ordnance locations.

Minefield. In land warfare, an area of ground containing mines laid with or without a pattern

Minefield Survey. A detailed report that provides information on a suspected minefield, including its location, the extent of the mine problem identified, and the way the area is marked.

Multinational. Involving several nations.

NDO. (National Demining Operations)

NGO (Non Governmental Organization). Private voluntary non-profit groups or agencies whose work is done outside of a nation's government. NGOs can be charitable organizations, religious groups, and citizen organizations. Citizens participate in NGOs for a variety of reasons; some wish to raise awareness about particular issues to influence government policy decisions; others may join service-related NGOs devoted to charitable and/or development assistance to those in need .

Neutralization. The act of replacing safety devices, such as pins or rods, into an explosive item to prevent the fuse or igniter from functioning. It does not make the item completely safe, since removal of the pins or rods will immediately make the item active again. It should not be confused with disarming.

OAS Organization of American States. An Organization of nations within North, Central and South America and the Caribbean working toward shared goals (i.e., strengthening democracy, advancing human rights, promoting peace and security, and expanding trade.

Ordnance. See UXO

Orthopedic, orthodics. Treatment of disorders and amputations of limbs resulting from injuries.

Prosthetic. An artificial replacement for a limb.

Prototype. A model.

Reassessment. To evaluate again.

Rehabilitation. Restoring to good condition, sometimes through education and therapy.

Renders. To make; to cause to become; to submit or make available.

Renovate. To restore to an earlier condition.

Resettlement. To move back to original residence.

Self-sustaining. To be able to maintain without assistance.

Strategic. An important position within an overall plan of action.

Sustainment. To maintain; to keep from failing.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO). Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fused, armed or otherwise prepared for use or used. It could have been fired, dropped, launched or projected, yet remains unexploded either through malfunction or design or for any other cause.

UN Demining Clearance Standards. Standards set by the UN require an area to be 100% cleared of mines, with a In tolerance error of not more than 0.4 per cent.

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Emergency Fund). An organization of the United Nations dedicated exclusively to children; works with other United Nations bodies, governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to lighten children's loads through community-based services in primary health care and basic education in developing countries.

USAID (United States Agency for International Development). An independent federal government agency that conducts foreign assistance and humanitarian aid to advance the political and economic interests of the United States.

Victim Assistance. Any activity associated with restoring the victims (survivors) of landmines to a productive life and livelihood, such as return/resettlement of refugees, medical rehabilitation of individuals, and training or retraining in civilian pursuits made necessary because of the effects of landmines.

From: *Hidden Killers 1998: The Global Landmine Crisis*

Non-Governmental and International Organizations

(not exhaustive)

Organization/Agency	Description
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Central Office 12501 Old Columbia Pike Silver Spring, Maryland 20904 Tel: 800 424 ADRA (800 424 2372) Fax: 301 680 6370 e-mail: 104440.2027@compuserve.com http://www.adra.org	Works to provide development and relief assistance.
Africare 440 R Street, NW Washington, DC 20001 Tel: 202 462 3614 Fax: 202 387 1034 e-mail: Africare@africare.org http://www.africare.org	Private, non-profit organization that assists families in 35 African countries through self-help programs.
American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) 1501 Cherry Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102 Tel: 215 241 7000 Fax: 215 241 7275 e-mail: afscinfo@afsc.org http://www.afsc.org	Quaker organization committed to humanitarian service.
AUSTCARE Locked Bag 15 Camperdown, N.S.W. 2050, Australia Tel: (02) 9565 9111 Fax: (02) 9550 4509 e-mail: info@austcare.com.au http://www.austcare.com.au	Mobilizes support for refugees and displaced people throughout the world, helping them survive and achieve better lives.
Cambodia Trust The Rookery Adderbury, Banbury Oxon, UK Tel: (44) 1295 810993 Fax: (44) 1993 813244 e-mail: camtrust@atlas.co.uk	Specializes in delivering high-quality prosthetic and orthotic services to victims of conflict in Cambodia.
Canadian Association For Mine and Explosive Ordnance Security (CAMEO) 1009 Oak Crescent Cornwall, Ontario Canada K6J 2N2 Tel: 613 936 6815 Fax: 613 936 6635	Non-profit charitable society that provides humanitarian landmine clearance and EOD services in war-torn societies.

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Canadian International Demining Centre (CIDC) P.O. Box 86 Sydney, Nova Scotia Canada B1P 6G9 Tel: 902 539 2802 (888 236 4646) Fax: 902 539 3224 e-mail: cidc@atcon.com http://eagle.uccb.ns.ca/demine/	Provides mine awareness, landmine clearance services, and training in support of NGOs and governments working in landmine-contaminated areas.
CARE 151 Ellis Street, Northeast Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2439 Tel: 800 521 CARE Fax: 404 577 6271 e-mail: infor@care.org http://www.care.org	Seeks to relieve human suffering, provide economic opportunity, build sustained capacity for self-help, and affirm the ties of human beings everywhere.
Carnegie Corporation of New York 437 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10022 Tel: 212 371 3200 Fax: 212 223 9873 http://www.carnegie.org	Promotes the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding.
Catholic Relief Service 209 W. Fayette St. Baltimore, Maryland 21201-3443 Tel: 800 736 3467 e-mail: webmaster@catholicrelief.org http://www.catholicrelief.crs.org/	Provides emergency and long-term assistance to the poor.
CIETinternational, Community Information and Epidemiological Technologies 511 Avenue of the Americas, #132 New York, New York 10011 Tel: 212 242 3428 Fax: 212 242 5453 e-mail: 102511.2527@compuserve.com http://www.ciet.org	Non-profit NGO of professionals from a variety of disciplines, including epidemiology, medicine, law, and the social sciences.
Community Aid Abroad Trading Pty Ltd 328 Murray Street, Corner Queen Street Perth, WA 6000, Australia Tel: (61) 9321 3784 Fax: (61) 9231 3784 http://www.perthwa.com.au/comaidabroad	Independent, non-profit organization with broad support of individuals and community-based groups that works to eliminate poverty and achieve justice.
Disabled Peoples' International (DPI) 101 7 Evergreen Place Winnipeg, Manitoba Canada R3L 2T3 Tel: 204 287 8010 Fax: 204 284 2598 e-mail: dpi@dpi.org http://www.escape.ca/~dpi	Promotes the human rights of people with disabilities through full participation, equalization of opportunity and development.

European Union (EU) Delegation of the European Commission to the U.S. 2300 M Street NW Washington, DC 20037 Tel: 202 862 9500 Fax: 202 429 1766 http://www.europa.eu.int	Institutional framework for the construction of a united Europe. Fifteen countries are members of the EU, and some 370 million people share its common institutions and policies.
Handicap International 14, Avenue Berthelot 69361 Lyon, Cedex 07, France Tel: (33) 1 45 88 88 88 Fax: (33) 1 43 14 8707 e-mail: handicap.international.be/@ infoboard.be http://www.handicap international.org/	Promotes autonomy and genuine integration of handicapped persons in the community by looking for medical and technical solutions.
Human Rights Watch 350 Fifth Avenue, 34th Floor New York, New York 10118-3299 Tel: 212 290 4700 Fax: 212 736 1300 e-mail: hrwnyc/@hrw.org http://www.hrw.org	Enlists the public and the international community to protect the human rights of people around the world.
Humanity Dog AB Sandsborgsvägen 50 122 88 Enskede, Sweden Tel: (46) 8 39 9000 Fax: (46) 8 39 9439 e-mail: webmaster/@humanitydog.se http://www.humanitydog.se/ foretag	Trains landmine-detecting dogs.
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) 19, Avenue de la Paix 1202 Geneva, Switzerland Tel: (41) 22 734 60 01 Fax: (41) 22 730 28 99 http://www.icrc.org	Helps victims of war and internal violence, attempting to ensure implementation of humanitarian rules restricting armed violence.
International Crisis Group (ICG) 3 Catherine Place London, SW1E 6DX, UK Tel: (44) 171 630 5673 Fax: (44) 171 931 8617 e-mail: icg/@tmg.co.uk http://www.intl crisis group.org	Private, multinational organization that seeks to provide international policy makers with objective information, analysis and ideas to help head off impending crises in unstable parts of the world.
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) 129 Rogers Street Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142 Tel: 617 868 5050 Fax: 617 868 2560 e-mail: ippnwbos/@igc.apc.org http://www.healthnetorg/IPPNW	Global federation of national physicians' organizations dedicated to safeguarding health through the prevention of war.

International Rescue Committee, Inc. (IRC) 122 East 42nd Street, 12th Floor New York, New York 10168-1289 Tel: 212 511 3000 Fax: 212 551 3180 http://www.intrescom.org/	Non-profit, nonsectarian voluntary organization providing relief, protection, and resettlement services for refugees and victims of oppression or violent conflict.
Landmine Survivors Network 700 13th Street, Northwest, Suite 950 Washington, DC 20005 Tel: 202 661 3537 Fax: 202 661 3529 e-mail: lsn@landminesurvivors.org http://www.landminesurvivors.org	Created by American landmine survivors to help landmine victims and to prevent new victims from joining their ranks.
Landmines Project Open Society Institute 900 17th Street, Northwest, Suite 950 Washington, DC 20006 Tel: 202 496 2406/ 2409 Fax: 202 955 5322 e-mail: landmines@osi.dc.org	Grant-making program supporting public awareness and education programs regarding landmines.
Lutheran World Relief 390 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016 Tel: 212 532 6350 Fax: 212 213 6081 e-mail: lwn@lwr.org http://www.lwr.org	Works to help people overcome poverty and secure better livelihoods.
Marshall Legacy Institute 1000 North Payne Street, Suite 200 Alexandria, Virginia 22202 Tel: 703 836 4747 Fax: 703 548 4677	Develops action-oriented projects to counteract conditions and forces that nurture instability and foster violence. For 1998, develop technologies and information products that mitigate the effects of the global landmine problem.
Medecins sans Frontieres USA, Inc. (Doctors Without Borders, USA, Inc) 6 East 39th Street, Eighth Floor New York, New York 10016 Tel: 212 679 6800 Fax: 212 679 7016 e-mail: dwo@newyork.msf.org http://www.dwb.org	Private, nonprofit, international humanitarian organization whose objective is to provide medical relief to populations in crisis.
Medico International Obermainanlage 7 60314 Frankfurt am Main, Germany Tel: (49) 69 944380 Fax: (49) 69 436002 e-mail: medico_international@t online.de http://home.t online.de/home medico.de	Charitable organization involved in providing medical aid to Third-World countries.

Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) 21 South 12th Street, P. O. Box 500 Akron, Pennsylvania 17501-0500 Tel: 717 859 1151 e-mail: mailbox@mcc.org http://www.mennonitecc.ca/mcc/programs/peace/land_mines.html	Involved in food relief, agriculture, health and education, social services and assistance programs.
Mine Victims Fund (MVF) 977 Seminole Trail, Suite 226 Charlottesville, Virginia 22901 Tel: 804 979 1634 Fax: 804 979 1780	Provides long-term funding to organizations working on behalf of mine victims and other disabled persons. Affiliated with MVF UK.
Mine Warfare Association (MINWARA) 6802 Silver Ann Drive Lorton, Virginia 22079 Tel: 703 855 4260 Fax: 703 550 8276 e-mail: joemolitoris@worldnet.att.net http://www.minwara.org	Non-profit organization devoted to education and raising the awareness about mines.
Mines Action Canada 208 145 Spruce Street Ottawa Ontario Canada K1R6P1 Tel: 613 233 1982 Fax: 613 233 9028 e-mail: info@minescationcanada.com http://www.minesactioncanada.com	Coalition of more than 40 Canadian-based development, social justice, faith, health, labor, peace, disabled people's support groups, educational, legal, and disarmament organizations.
Mines Advisory Group (MAG) 54a Main Street Cockermouth Cumbria CA 13 9LU, UK Tel: (44) 1 900 828 580/688 Fax: (44) 1 900 827 088 http://www.mag.org.uk	Dedicated to eradicating landmines and UXO in order to save lives and return land to subsistence farming.
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) P.B. 8844 Youngstorget 1 0028 Oslo 1, Norway Tel: (47) 2 233 1590 Fax: (47) 2 233 3353 e-mail: npaid@npaid.no http://www.npaid.no	International activities include long-term development assistance, health care, psycho-social assistance, human rights, emergency assistance, rehabilitation, medical aid, mobile clinics, mine clearance, and mine awareness programs.
Open Society Institute Landmines Project 900 17th Street, Northwest, Suite 950 Washington, DC 20006 Tel: 202 496 2406 Fax: 202 955 5322 e-mail: landmines@osi-dc.org	Grantmaking program supporting public awareness and education regarding the landmine crisis.

Operation USA 8320 Melrose Avenue, Suite 200 Los Angeles, California 90069 Tel: 213 658 8876 Fax: 213 653 7846 e-mail: opusa@opusa.org http://www.opusa.org	Assists developing communities in addressing the creation of sustainable health, nutrition, and disaster response programs.
Organization of American States (OAS) 17th Street & Constitution Avenue Washington, DC 20006 Tel: 202 458 3000 e-mail: info@oas.org http://www.oas.org	Its purpose is to strengthen the peace and security of the continent and to promote economic, social, and cultural development.
Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund Office of Health and Nutrition, USAID Ronald Reagan Building, Room 3.07 010 Washington, DC 20523-3700 Tel: 202 712 5725 Fax: 202 216 3702 e-mail: Lfeinberg@usaid.gov http://www.info.usaid.gov/	Contributes to improving the lives of civilians who have sustained physical disabilities as a result of war, civil strife, or natural disasters.
Physicians Against Land Mines (PALM) The Merchandise Mart, Suite 4 104 200 World Trade Center Chicago Chicago, Illinois 60654 Tel: 312 832 1133 Fax: 312 832 1184 http://www.banmines.org	Gives physicians, health-care workers, and people of conscience the opportunity to make a difference in the fight against landmines.
Physicians for Global Survival http://www.healthnet.org/IPPNW	See IPPNW
Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) 100 Boylston Street, Suite 702 Boston, Massachusetts 02116 Tel: 617 695 0041 Fax: 617 695 0307 e-mail: phrusa@phrusa.org http://www.phrusa.org	Organization of health professionals, scientists, and concerned citizens using knowledge and skills of the medical and forensic sciences to investigate and prevent violations of human rights and international law.
Project Ploughshares Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies Conrad Grebel College Waterloo, Ontario Canada N2L 3G6 Tel: 519 888 6541 Fax: 519 885 0806 e-mail: plough@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca http://watserv1.uwaterloo.ca/~plough	Undertakes policy research, education, and advocacy programs to promote the peaceful resolution of political conflict, demilitarization, and security.

Prosthetics Outreach Foundation (POF) 726 Broadway, Suite 306 Seattle, Washington 98122 Tel: 206 729 1636 Fax: 206 726 1637 e-mail: pofsea@aol.com http://www.cyberspace.com/~pdf	Primary focus is the implementation of the Automated Fabrication of Mobility Aids (AFMA) prosthetic limb production system in the developing world.
Radda Barnen Swedish Save The Children Torsgaten 4 107 88 Stockholm, Sweden Tel: (46) 8 698 90 00 Fax: (46) 8 698 90 14 e-mail: info@rb.se http://www.rb.se	Works to protect the rights of children. Is the current chair of the International Save the Children Alliance, which supports a variety of programs in more than 100 countries.
Refugees International 2639 Connecticut Avenue NW Suite 202 Washington, DC 20008 Tel: 202 828 0110 Fax: 202 828 0819 e-mail: ri@refintl.org http://www.refintl.org	Provides early warning in crises of mass exodus and serves as the advocate of refugees.
Save the Children USA U.S.A. Headquarters 54 Wilton Road Westport, Connecticut 06881 Tel: 203 221 4045 Fax: 203 221 4082 http://www.savethechildren.org	Works with families and communities in more than 35 developing nations around the world to protect the rights of children. Affiliated with International Save the Children Alliance.
Stiftung Menschen gegen Minen e.V. (MgM) (Humanitarian Foundation of People Against Landmines) Diessemer Bruch 150 47805 Krefeld, Germany Tel: (49) 2151 555755 Fax: (49) 2151 511448 e-mail: germany@mgm.org or info@mgm.org http://www.mgm.org or http://www.landmine.org	Non-profit organization involved in a variety of demining activities.
Stiftung Sankt Barbara Barbarahof, Kreutzen 17 29633 Munster, Germany Tel: (49) 50 55 8900 Fax: (49) 50 55 5053 http://www.dsk.de/rds/20013.htm	Mine organization involved in mine awareness, rehabilitation of injured, and infrastructure rebuilding.
Swiss Federation for Mine Clearance (FSD) Impasse Praz Michaud 2 1753 Matran, Switzerland Tel: (41) 26 400 0834 Fax: (41) 26 400 0832	Mine clearance organization.

Swiss Foundation for Landmine Victim Assistance c/o Swiss Campaign Against Anti-Personnel Landmines 4 Place de la Mairie 1256 Troinex/Geneva, Switzerland Tel and Fax: (41) 22 328 0173	Victim assistance organization.
The Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund Kensington Palace London W8 4PU, UK Tel: (44) 171 440 7058/7071 Fax: (44) 171 831 8933 http://www.natwest.com/worldpay/	Charitable trust set up after Princess Diana's death to support charities that the Princess promoted.
The HALO Trust (Hazardous Areas Life Support Organisation) 804 Drake House, Dolphin Square London SW1V 3NW, UK Tel: (44) 171 821 9244 Fax: (44) 171 834 0198	Non-political, non-religious British charity that specializes in the removal of the debris of war.
United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs Mine Clearance and Policy Unit United Nations, S 3600 New York, New York 10017 Tel: 212 963 4635 Fax: 212 963 1312 http://www.un.org/Depts/Landmine/	Serves as the UN's focal point for coordinating humanitarian mine clearance and related activities.
United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA) Adopt a Minefield 801 Second Avenue New York, New York 10017-4706 Tel: 212 907 1300 Fax: 212 682 9185 e-mail: unahq@unusa.org http://www.unausa.org	Non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to enhancing U.S. participation in the UN system.
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 3 United Nations Plaza New York, New York 10017 Tel: 212 326 7000 e-mail: netmaster@unicef.org http://www.unicef.org	Advocates and works for the protection of children's rights, to help the young meet their basic needs, and to reach their full potential.
United Nations Demining Database Chief, Mine Action Service Department of Peacekeeping Operations Room DC1 1584 United Nations New York, New York 10017 Tel: 212 963 1875 Fax: 212 963 2498 e-mail: mineclearance@un.org http://www.un.org/Depts/Landmine	Plans and advises on mine clearing activities carried out under UN auspices and maintains contact with governments and organizations that participate in or contribute to these activities.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) CP 2500 1211, Geneva 2 Depot, Switzerland e-mail: webmaster@unhcr.ch http://www.unhcr.ch	Provides protection and assistance to the world's refugees.
United Nations Non-Government Liaison Service Room 6015 866 UN Plaza New York, New York 10017 e-mail: ngls@nywork2.undp.org http://www.un.org/MoreInfo/ngo.link/welcome.htm	As the number and role of NGOs expand, the UN strives to maintain liaison through this service.
United Nations Office for Project Services 220 East 42d Street, 14th Floor New York, NY 10017 Tel: 212 906 6500 Fax: 212 906 6501 e-mail: unops@undp.org	Principal provider for integrated mine action programs. Supports the implementation of mine action programs in collaboration with other concerned agencies.
Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAF) 2001 S Street, NW Washington, DC 20009 Tel: 202 483 9222 Fax: 202 483 9312	International humanitarian, advocacy, and educational organization dedicated to providing assistance to the innocent victims of war.
War Child P.O. Box 100 Salisbury, Wilts, UK Tel: (44) 171 916 9276 Fax: (44) 171 916 9280 e-mail: warchild@cyber.nl http://www.warchild.org	Founded with the aim of alleviating the suffering of children in regions of conflict around the world.
World Bank Group 1818 H Street, Northwest Washington, DC 20433 Tel: 202 477 1234 http://www.worldbank.org	Provides loans, technical assistance, and policy guidance to developing countries to reduce poverty and improve living standards.
World Emergency Relief P.O. Box 1518 Carlsbad, California 92018 Tel: 619 930 8001 Fax: 619 930 9085 http://www.reliefnet.org/rnet/wer.html	International fellowship of Christians helping needy people.
World EOD Foundation 33a Church Road Watford Herts. WDI 3PY UK http://www.eod.org e-mail: info@eod.org	Works to provide relief to those injured by explosive devices.

World Food Program (WFP) Via Cesare Giulio Viola, 68 Parco dei Medici Rome 00148, Italy Tel: (39) 06 6513 1 Fax: (39) 06 6590 632/637 http://www.unicc.org/wfp/	Provides food aid to save lives in refugee and other emergency situations; improves nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives; and helps build assets and promote the self reliance of poor people and communities, particularly through labor-intensive works programs.
World Health Organisation 20 Avenue Appia 1211 Geneva, Switzerland Tel: (41) 22 791 2111 Fax: (41) 22 791 0746 e-mail: info@who.ch http://www.who.ch	Strives to attain the highest possible level of health for all people.
World Rehabilitation Fund 386 Park Avenue South, Suite 500 New York, New York 10016 Tel: 212 725 7875 Fax: 212 725 8402 e-mail: wrfnewyork@msn.com http://www.worldrehabfund.org	Non-profit organization of physicians, therapists, technicians, and specialists dedicated to relieving the misery caused by war, natural disaster, and disease.
World Vision 800 Chestnut Avenue Monrovia, California 91016-3198 http://www.wvi.org	International Christian organization that works with the poor.

From: ***Hidden Killers 1998: The Global Landmine Crisis***

Information Resources

(note exhaustive)

Organization/Agency	Description
Amputee Web Site and Amputee Listserv http://www.harbour.com/commorgs/amputee/amputee.html	Fosters communication among amputees, prosthetists, and family members.
Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), GmbH An der Elisabethkirche 25 53113 Bonn, Germany Tel: (49) 228 911 960 Fax: (49) 228 24 12 15 e-mail: bicc@bicc.uni-bonn.de http://bicc.uni-bonn.de	Independent non-profit organization that supports and promotes the process by which people, skills, technology, equipment, financial, and economic resources are shifted from the military sector toward alternative, civilian purposes.
Center For Humanitarian Demining Science Applications International Corporation 1710 Goodridge Drive McLean, Virginia 22102 Tel: 703 448 6405 Fax: 703 821 2038 e-mail: Barry.A.Walrath@cpmx.saic.com	Orchestrates technological and database support services for demining-related activities of governments, non-governmental and private voluntary organizations, and commercial demining companies.
Demining Technology Center LAMI-EPFL CH-1001 Lausanne, Switzerland Tel: (41) 21 693 1111 Fax: (41) 21 693 5263 http://diwww.epfl.ch/lami	Multidisciplinary group oriented toward hardware development and applications such as microprocessor systems, sensor subsystems, autonomous mobile robots, simulations, and virtual representations.
Electronic Development and Environment Information System (ELDIS) British Library for Development Studies University of Sussex Brighton, BN1 9RE, UK Tel: (44) 127360621 Fax: (44) 127362122/691647 e-mail: blds@sussex.ac.uk http://www.ids.ac.uk/eldis	Gateway to demining-related information sources on development and the environment available via the Internet.
Global Information Networks in Education (GINIE) Interagency Working Group for Humanitarian and Refugee Education University of Pittsburgh Institute for International Studies in Education School of Education 5K01 Forbes Quadrangle Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15620 Tel: 412 624 1775 Fax: 412 624 2609 http://www.pitt.edu/~ginie	Contributes to the provision of educational services to citizens or refugees from nations in transition, by assisting governments, international organizations, and NGOs to draw on their collective past experience in order to fashion appropriate interventions.

Humanitarian Demining Information Center(HDIC) James Madison University University Boulevard Harrisonburg, Virginia 22807 Tel: 540 568 2756 Fax: 540 568 8176 e-mail: barlowdc@jmu.edu http://www.hdic.jmu.edu	Brings together governments, international organizations, NGOs, private voluntary organizations, corporate associates, and academics to share information and leverage resources to deal with the global landmine problem.
Mine Web http://www.mineweb.org	Menu of information options regarding Bosnia, NATO, military operations, and landmines.
OneWorld Broadcasting Trust OneWorld Online Hedgerley Wood, Red Lane Chinnor, Oxon, OX9 4BW, UK Tel: (44) 1494 481 629 Fax: (44) 1494 481 751 e-mail: justice@oneworld.org http://www.oneworld.org	Partnership of more than 100 organizations working for human rights and sustainable development.
ReliefNet™ e-mail: reliefnet@reliefnet.org http://www.reliefnet.org	Non-profit organization dedicated to helping humanitarian organizations raise global awareness and encourage support for relief efforts via the Internet.
Safe-Lane Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada e-mail: apmines@extott08.x400.gc.ca http://www.mines.gc.ca	Promotes the efforts that Canada and the international community are undertaking to address the humanitarian crisis caused by anti-personnel landmines.
United States Army Communications and Electronics Command Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate AMSEL-L-RD-NV-CD-ES 10221 Burbeck Road Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-5806 Tel: 703 704 1086 Fax: 703 704 3001 http://www.demining.brtrc.com	Humanitarian demining website designed to raise awareness on the policy, problems, solutions, and effects of landmines.
United States Army Engineer School Countermine Training Support Center (CTSC) Humanitarian Demining Training Center Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri 65473 Tel: 573 563 6199 Fax: 573 563 5051 e-mail: swiftj@wood.army.mil http://www.wood.army.mil/DTLE/ctse.htm	Develops doctrine, training and leader support packages covering countermine, UXO awareness, and humanitarian demining operations for conventional Army and special operations forces.
Victoria University of Wellington Centre for Strategic Studies P.O. Box 600 Wellington, New Zealand Tel: (64) 4 471 5350 Fax: (64) 4 495 5056 http://www.vuw.ac.nz/css/Mines/	Provides a focal point for research and discussion of New Zealand's strategic security environment.

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World Wide Web Sites

International Campaign to Ban Landmines
http://www.icbl.org/

Mine Action Information Center at James Madison University
http://www.hdic.jmu.edu

Mine Threats Worldwide.
http://www.demining.brtrc.com/maps/world.htm

Video

The Silent Shout. Helping Children Learn About Landmines. UNICEF Division of Communication. New York, undated. Warns of landmines; 115 million of them remain in the ground in 68 countries

To order send a check for $25 payable to "Digital Generations Systems", along with a request for the film on school letterhead. Indicate your preference for an NTSC version of the Film 335 (The Silent Shout) in English. Send your order to:

Digital Generation Systems, Inc.
UNICEF's Duplication Facility
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3 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017 USA
Attn: Mr. Aaron Nmungwun, H-9F

Also indicate that you will use this film for classroom purposes. For more information about the film, see the UNICEF web site at www.unicef.org